WEST Search History

DATE: Thursday, July 11, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>	Set Name result set	
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND				
L1	d2 2 or d2- 2 or d-2- -2	5	L1	
DB=JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=AND				
L2	d2 2 or d2- 2 or d-2- -2	5	L2	
DB=U	ISPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES;			
OP=AND				
L3	(transmembran\$ or translocat\$ or endocyto\$ or trans-membran\$ or trans-locat\$ or endo-cyto\$).clm.	1282	L3	
DB=Pa	GPB; PLUR=YES; OP=AND			
L4	(transmembran\$ or translocat\$ or endocyto\$ or trans-membran\$ or trans-locat\$ or endo-cyto\$).clm.	170	L4	
L5	L3 not 14	0	L5	
L6	13 and (mutant or mutation or mutagen\$ or alter\$ or mutants or mutations or inactivat\$ or alterat\$ or altered or alters or changed or changes or deletion or substitution).clm. and 13	63	L6	
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES;				
OP=AND				
L7	13 and (mutant or mutation or mutagen\$ or alter\$ or mutants or mutations or inactivat\$ or alterat\$ or altered or alters or changed or changes or deletion or substitution).clm. and 13	329	L7	



L8	13 and (mutant or mutation or mutagen\$ or alter\$ or mutants or mutations or inactivat\$ or alterat\$ or altered or alters or changed or changes or deletion or substitution).clm. and 13	329	L8
L9	l8 and ((beta or b or binary) same (subunit or sub-unit or moiety or domain)).clm.	44	L9
L10	pore.clm. same (\$toxin or toxin\$).clm. and 13	2	L10
L11	(pore or chanell) near2 form\$	5546	L11
L12	(pore or chanell) near2 form\$	5546	L12
L13	L11 same (moiety or domain or subunit or sub-unit)	60	L13
L14	('6329156')[ABPN1,NRPN,PN,WKU]	2	L14
L15	('6329156')[ABPN1,NRPN,PN,WKU]	2	L15

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 2 of 2 returned.

L29: Entry 1 of 2

File: USPT

Dec 11, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6329156

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6329156 B1

TITLE: Method for screening inhibitors of the toxicity of Bacillus anthracis

DATE-ISSUED: December 11, 2001

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.21; 435/4, 435/6, 435/7.2, 435/7.32, 436/172, 436/544, 436/546

INT-CL: [7] <u>G01 N 33/567, G01 N 33/554, G01 N 33/532, G01 N 33/533</u>

L29: Entry 2 of 2

File: DWPI

Dec 11, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-121130 ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6329156B

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TITLE: Screening Bacillus anthracis toxicity inhibitor (T) by generating recombinant protective antigen 32, comparing fluorescence of cells contacted with PA32-fluorescent marker fusion protein before, after contact with T

INT-CL (IPC): <u>G01 N 33/532</u>, <u>G01 N 33/533</u>, <u>G01 N 33/554</u>, <u>G01 N 33/567</u>

Derwent-CL (DC): B04, C06, D16, S03

CPI Codes: B04-C01G; B04-E03F; B04-F0100E; B04-N04A0E; B11-C08E1; B11-C09; B12-K04E; B14-L01;

B14-L06; C04-C01G; C04-E03F; C04-F0100E; C04-N04A0E; C11-C08E1; C11-C09; C12-K04E; C14-A01;

C14-L01; C14-L06; D05-C12; D05-H08; D05-H09; D05-H12A; D05-H12C; D05-H14; D05-H17A6; D05-H17C;

D05-H18;

EPI Codes: S03-E14H; S03-E14H4;

Generate Collection

Print

L27: Entry 12 of 60

File: USPT

Dec 11, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6329156 B1

TITLE: Method for screening inhibitors of the toxicity of Bacillus anthracis

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (22):

PA32 offers several advantages over the current human vaccine. The receptor binding region is a higher proportion of the total immunogenic surface, suggesting a higher proportion of antibodies will be neutralizing. E. coli expression and IMAC purification are extremely efficient. Being structurally truncated, the PA32 molecule is unable to interact with toxin A <u>subunits</u> and so is non-toxic, and this PA fragment is unable to <u>form pores</u> due to absence of the D2L2 loop of <u>domain</u> 2.



WEST

Generate Collection

Print

L27: Entry 24 of 60

File: USPT

Jan 30, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6180356 B1

TITLE: Membrane pore inhibiting agents for treating infection

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (44):

Pore formation in the absence of the catalytic <u>domain</u> of the toxin was studied using the single <u>domain</u> of the toxin denoted the transmembrane <u>domain</u> or T <u>domain</u>. The T <u>domain</u> of diphtheria toxin lacks both the catalytic <u>domain</u> of the toxin (which contains the catalytic site) and the receptor binding <u>domain</u> of the toxin. The T <u>domain</u> has been shown to <u>form pores</u> in membranes similar to the pores observed for the entire toxin molecule. See, for example, Silverman J. A. et al. J. Membrane Biol. 137, 17-28 (1994).